

ARTIFICIAL FOOD.

The startling theory advanced by one of the foremost savants of the age. It is pleasant to turn from these wars and rumors of wars and preparation for fighting to some of the contemplated victories of peace and science. The Siemens is a famous family of German savants who have made important discoveries in several departments of scientific research. One of the brothers invented the process of storing electricity. The possibilities of this invention are incalculable. We are only beginning to realize its importance. Dr. Siemens, another brother, has written a work in which he boldly states that we are on the eve of the production of food by scientific methods, without depending on plant or animal reproduction and growth. He says that chemistry, in conjunction with electro-technics, will some day teach man to make the food he now obtains from the earth by a combination of the elements of which such food consists, and which nature supplies everywhere in the utmost abundance. In other words, science, he thinks, may at some future time lay the Malthusian specter of over-population and diminishing returns from the soil. Another suggestion is that the recent achievements of science, with the aid of mechanical art, upon the field of applied electricity, will restore to labor the relative independence from capital it enjoyed before the command of machine power by the latter rendered competition of the individual wage-worker with mechanical production impossible. They will also restore, he thinks, the greater exercise of individual intelligence in labor, in place of the mere mechanical performance compelled by the present organization of industrial production. He does not define his meaning in detail on this point, but it is evident, from his other public expressions on this favorite subject, that he expects those results to be accomplished by the great cheapening of mechanical power, through its general distribution, among the masses of workers, by electricity, so that they can free themselves from the advantage capital has now over them by its exclusive command of expensive machine-power. What a vista this opens up before us! If the chemist can take the elements of the earth about us and produce wholesome and palatable food, at a very trifling cost—how changed will be the whole life of man on this planet! Poverty will be abolished. The surface of the globe can then become one vast city. There would be no more slaughtering of animals for food, nor toilsome labor in the wheat and corn fields. All this may seem visionary; but suppose an old Greek or Roman was told that such a thing would travel in safety at the rate of sixty miles an hour; that immense ships would plow through the ocean at twenty miles an hour, regardless of wind or waves; or, more marvelous still, that a message could be flashed under the ocean and an answer be returned in a few moments. The citizen of the ancient world would have said his informant was a lunatic; that such things would be prodigies that man could never hope to accomplish. The telephone, through which people can keep up a conversation hundreds of miles apart, would have seemed still more incredible to those who lived in a pre-scientific age. The possibilities of scientific discovery are simply incalculable.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.

What the Prussian Minister of Education has to say about it. Minister von Gossler presided over the tenth annual congress of teachers in high schools for girls at Berlin, at which about five hundred teachers were present. In his opening address, Herr von Gossler discussed female education in general, and stated that the chief difficulties connected with the instruction in girls' schools are two: "First, there are still a great many men and women who hold that a girl's character, and the emotional part of her nature, are the only things that require developing, but that the intellectual side may be left to chance; second, society is at present in such a state that the question, 'What will become of our daughters?' is uppermost in the minds of the parents and of all true friends of the people. The serious nature of these problems has often led to attempts at introducing things into girls' schools which do not belong to the part of an equality with boys. As Teutons and as Christians we must ever hold that woman has equal rights with man, but on physiological grounds she is not the same in nature as man. Hence the aim of education should be to recognize this diversity of characteristics, and to build accordingly. It must also be remembered that the school has no claim on girls for as long a period as on boys—a difference which is based in part on the natural difference of sex, and in part on time-honored custom. The principles on which woman in Germany has been developed, and which are rooted in our nature, must be preserved and handed to our descendants as intact as we found them. Woman here, the center of all Christian, humane and ideal thoughts is rightly considered with us as the center of the home and the family. The best men and women of all times have always held that the well-being of a nation is based on family-life, on the home and on woman. I say woman, for I do not mean specially the wife. Therefore our endeavors must be to hand down the nature of woman, with all the perfections inherent in it, unaltered to future generations. Woman belongs to the home, and must live for it; her share in art and science must always be looked upon as a secondary consideration." At a later period of the session, Herr Wabchen-Oldenburg, director of a high school for girls, offered a resolution stating that the object of education for girls should be to train women to be helpful to men, intellectually as well as otherwise. He claimed that "this aim is not attained—often it is made impossible—through the increase in the number of subjects

taught, which leads to superficial knowledge. Hence the subject matter of the studies is to be restricted rather than extended. It might well lose in breadth in order to gain in depth. The school course ought to remain as it was fixed at the meeting of 1873, from the end of the sixth to the end of the sixteenth year. The new plan of studies ought to be tried provisionally in Berlin before applying it to the country at large." The result of the discussion seems to be that the number of school hours, at least for the four lower classes, should be diminished, the subjects now taught should be rearranged, and more time should be allowed for bodily exercise.—*Science.*

PRESERVE THE TREES.

Forest Culture the Best Means of Maintaining the Fertility of Soil. It is a fact to be regretted that the science of forestry is so little understood by the masses of farmers throughout the United States, as it is one of vast importance to the general welfare of the country at large. The effects of forests upon the climate and productivity of the soil are almost incalculable, though, strange to say, it has taken the world ages to learn them. A certain proportion of woodland is necessary, particularly in plain or gently rolling country, to preserve the desired evenness of temperature, to protect the growing crops from damage by wind and to regulate the amount and the effects of rainfall.

No more striking example of the effects of forests upon the soil and climate can be found than in that westernmost knob of Asia known as Asiat Minor or the Grecian peninsula. Once these plains and valleys were the garden spot of the world. The most magnificent cities and the richest and most powerful nations, were gathered here and it was the center of the world's civilization. Its glory is departed, and instead of the rich plains and fertile valleys of the time when Athens and Ephesus were in their glory, we find naught but storm-swept heights and barren hollows, producing barely enough to keep alive a sparse population. This vast change is due entirely to the fact that the land was gradually stripped of its forests and left to the mercy of the wind, the rain and the broiling sun.

The great forests of Western Europe were preserved by a happy chance. Hunting was the aristocratic amusement of all the nomadic tribes who peopled these lands, and as they settled down into civilization every landowner, from the monarchs down, reserved as much woodland as he could afford for a game preserve. And thus, without intending so to do, they conferred a great benefit upon the land. But in America we have no game preserves, and thus far there has been no effort to check the rapid destruction of our forests. As a result of this destruction we have been cursed of late with floods, blizzards and other disasters, while the soil in many States is fast losing its fertility. We are beginning to understand the value of trees to some extent, and the general observance of one day set aside for planting trees is a hopeful sign. But it will be noticed that the public school children are about the only ones who observe the day, and they do not accomplish much. Every farmer should realize the importance of the matter, and take the time to plant a tree whenever he has room for one.—*Springfield (O.) Times.*

FILTH IN JAIL.

Sanitary Condition of a Large Number of Reformatory Institutions. As civilization advances, the treatment of the unfortunate and criminal classes is to become more humane, and as a Nation we love to boast of our prison and asylum reforms; but now and then humanity receives a rude shock from revelations coming out of these very signs of our advancement. With our boasted expectations the prisons of war times, for whose condition there was, at least, the partial excuse of necessity and the bitterness engendered by the strife—were places as to-day surpassed by prisons in both the South and the North, while city jails and work-houses are notoriously bad and often criminally managed. The plumbing inspector of Minneapolis recently made an inspection of the county jail, wherein he found a shocking abomination of filth, for the long continued existence of which no excuse can be offered, for the officials have been notified more than once of its bad sanitary condition. Filth alone, it is well known, will breed crime, and it certainly is a fit environment for our extremely bad and easily avoided conditions which maintain in almost all jails, viz., the commingling of the hardened criminal and the novice in the milder forms of law-breaking; but it is the sanitary condition of these places which is the most revolting. It is called. In the Minneapolis jail Mr. Hazen found a veritable cess-pool in the basement, caused by the wash-water running from the jail apartments above. The plumber had used the convenient and inexpensive putty to make his joints, a material quite largely in use in this, as no doubt, in many other city, and the old and cheapest forms of closets, poorly set, had also been used, and they were sadly out of joint. An enlightened public sentiment will correct these abuses, but the conscience is always a slow thing. One job at a time, and that after infinite harm has been done, seems to be all that the public can handle. The ounce of prevention has never been weighed by this public, and it still seems a pound to the men whom we all love to honor with our franchises. To employ an architect to build a jail would be the height of folly and the acme of extravagance, but soon the voice of the architect will be heard, not crying out against old abuses, but as a warning to avoid all such calamities, and the sooner that voice is heard the better.—*Northwestern Architect.*

—For a picture of abject shame study the face of a pug dog that is being led through the streets by a dude.—*Omaha World.*

WHY CELERY NEEDS SALT.

Twelve Reasons by the Representative Young Women of America. It was a class of young ladies from various of our principal cities, etc., in a prominent seminary that might or might not be Vassar, and the examination was in writing. The question was, "Why does the vegetable celery require so much more salt when it is eaten than any other garden product?" And here are the answers:

1. Miss Cuthbert Bostoniensis—"Because the atoms which enter into the composition of this representative of the genus *apium* gravely have a repellent effect on any particles of saline matter that may occupy a contiguous proximity, and their non-compatibility produces a deprivation that can only be supplied by a subsequent manipulation in receptacle salts."
2. Miss Patrisima Philadelphia—"Because the ancestral plant did not have salt enough to transmit the flavor to the younger members of the family."
3. Miss Putonaris Washington—"Because it did not choose to absorb any salt from the vulgar herd of particles in the surrounding earth."
4. Miss Interista New York—"Because the salt was squeezed out before it got in, like a Broadway dividend."
5. Miss La Fille de St. Louis—"Because whatever salt it had went somewhere else."
6. Miss Frigidus Montreal—"It does not; frozen turnips take more."
7. Miss Inahurria Chicagoana—"Because it's eaten before it's grown."
8. Miss Statythoma Cincinnatiensis—"Because it chose to go without."
9. Miss Concisa Omaha—"Because it's so fresh."
10. Miss Contradicta San Francisco—"Because it doesn't."
11. Miss Contrarian Vermont—"Cause it's good."
12. Miss Pankina Connecticut—"Does it?"—*Judge.*

DEFYING EARTHQUAKES.

Methods of Constructing Houses Capable of Resisting Shocks. A curious paper was read by Prof. Milne at a meeting of the Seismological Society of Tokyo, reporting results obtained from a seismic survey of the ground in the immediate neighborhood of his house, with the view to discover, if possible, the best method of constructing houses or buildings capable of resisting earthquakes, so as to sustain the least damage in themselves. Three different ways appear to have been suggested, by which it was thought probable that the buildings would escape the effects of the motion produced by the earthquake wave. The first was to make a careful seismic survey of the ground, and after that, to select a spot where there would be relatively but little motion—though how this desirable result was to be obtained we are not informed. The second plan was to build in a deep pit, the walls not touching the sides of the pit; but by what means this was to be saved, if the house is difficult to see, as if an earth-wave passed over the place, the pit itself as well as the house would necessarily be affected. A third method is still proposed, and that is, where the ground is soft, a light, one-story house should be constructed of either wood or iron, which should be rested on a layer of cast-iron shot—an idea, possibly, to allow the house to move over the shot from right to left or backward and forward, and so escape being overturned. But still, a very heavy-wave would upheave, not the house and its foundation only, but the whole space of the earth round about it; and if that was so, the house, shot, pit, and all, must surely be overturned in a heap together. The theory, however, is both curious and interesting, and may be well worth the examination and consideration of the scientific world, in spite of the difficulties and doubts which appear to surround the question.—*Chambers's Journal.*

STYLES IN JEWELRY.

Novelties in Finger-Rings, Scarf-Pins and Plain and Bangled Bracelets. Hematite balls in pins and earrings are secured by slender claw settings, which appear to grasp them like the talons of a bird. The latest form of the snake ring is adjustable by any finger. No solder is used; and the coils are, therefore, easily enlarged by pressure. A double moon-face in profile, the outer one of gold and the inner one like a shadow of the first, of platinum, was noticed among a new line of scarf pins. The jeweled fly which last fall occasionally alighted on the popular flower pin seems to have taken a fancy to his surroundings and made it a permanent resting place. Silver boubon boxes in what is termed the "sandblast" finish, i. e., a matting of fine sand, set with small round garnets in diamond shaped patterns, were recently observed. A snake curled up in a spray of flowers, in matted finish and ornamented with a sprinkling of gems, is a novel brooch, in which there lurks a moral. In onyx ear-rings one of the most popular patterns is the faceted ball with three narrow pearl-set leaves overlying it, like the outgrowth envelope of a bud, and a fourth extending upward to form the front of the ear-ring. One of the prettiest onyx bracelets now made consists of plain rectangular links alternating with pairs of beads. Both beads and links are pierced and strung on two small plant chains, which give great flexibility to the bracelet. A very attractive line of plain wire bangle bracelets with hand-chased ornaments in the form of interlocking hooks, knots, loops and rings was recently seen. They are made in both polished and Roman finish, and a single diamond set in the center of the design enhances the beauty of this simple and inexpensive bracelet.—*Jewelers's Weekly.*

—The unremitting retention of simple and high sentiments in obscure duties is hardening the character to that temper which will work with honor, if need be, in the tumult or on the scaffold.—*Emerson.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Clip fruitless suckers from orchard trees.

—Try walking with your hands behind you if you are becoming bent forward.

—Constant change of stock gives you no opportunity to realize the full value of any breed, however good.

—Provide your pigs with reasonably warm and dry shelter without too much bedding. They should be able to sleep comfortably without becoming heated.

—Rules for easy subjugation of Canada thistle are plentiful, but not practical. Every attempt to eradicate this weed must be continued through the entire season of growth, or it will fall more surely, and all its cost will be wasted.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Good Salve. Take a cupful of fresh lard and five cents worth of camphor-gum, place in a tin and set in a kettle of warm water until it is all dissolved. When it is cold it makes nice salve, which will take the soreness out of a bruise or cut.—*Toledo Blade.*

Southern Chicken Stew: Cut up two young chickens, put in a saucepan with water, boil until tender; when half done slice some raw potatoes and throw in; when they are done, thicken the gravy with a little flour and butter; season with salt and pepper.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—About a tablespoonful of ground bones fed to each dozen fowls once a week will add to their thrift and stimulate their egg-producing powers. When the breeding season arrives, bone meal fed to the young chicks will greatly aid in their development, especially on the larger variety of fowls.—*Montreal Witness.*

To Test Eggs: Dissolve an ounce of salt in ten ounces of water. Good eggs will sink in it, old eggs will swim, and bad ones will float. The latter will float even in pure water. Fresh eggs are transparent clear to the center, old ones are transparent at the top. To keep eggs, cover them with beeswax dissolved in warm olive or cottonseed oil. Use one-third wax to two-thirds oil.—*Chicago Herald.*

A Massachusetts blacksmith, who delivered an address before the New England Farmers' Club on the subject of the management and care of the horse, said corn on the horse's foot are the result of broken arteries under the bar of the hoof, which makes its appearance afterward in a bloody, spongy appearance. They can not be cured, for the artery can never be entirely closed up.—*Cincinnati Times.*

KEEPING GOOD STOCK.

Why It Does Not Pay to Raise Inferior. For some time past there has been a general complaint that times are hard, money scarce, and, in consequence, farmers' profits small. To a certain extent there is hardly any question but that this is so. Some of the causes are beyond our reach, we are not able to control them; but others we are, if we are willing to put forth the proper effort. Where mixed farming is followed, and the greater portion of what is raised upon the farm is fed to stock, so that all the manure possible can be made, saved and applied, in order to realize the largest amount of profits possible, it is necessary to secure the largest gain at the smallest expense. One of the first essentials necessary to secure this is to have good stock. The farmer who is obliged to work and manage so as to secure the largest possible profits, can not afford to feed what he raises upon the farm to any thing else but good stock, because it is only with good stock that he can secure the largest gain.

It is true good stock costs a little more than scrub, but they make us more money, and you can make more money with a less number, and less feed will be required. I think I am safe in saying that many farmers raise and feed stock that, leaving out the expense of feeding and care, does not pay the farmers a profit. In fact, he does not receive a fair price for what he has fed out. With ordinary care the manure should be worth the trouble of feeding and caring for the animals. But too often the man who will insist upon keeping the scrub stock, will also fail to take the proper means to make, save and apply all the manure possible, so that to many the failure to keep good stock really implies two losses—a failure to secure the largest gain from the feed, and also the value of the manure.

To this may further be added the care. The man who will fail in the other two respects will nearly always fail to give such care and attention in feeding and sheltering that is necessary to secure the best results. The man who keeps good stock realizes the fact that the greatest gain can only be secured by good feed and good care. Thus the keeping of the one implies the other. When the profits at best are small, it of course requires but a small amount of neglect to take off all the profits. We are feeding the grain and hay and running the risk with no profit. One may be sure of profit with good stock and good care, and not only profit, but an increased one, than where only scrubs are kept.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Vaccination Rules.

The merits of vaccination have been considered since 1883 by a German commission—three members of which were anti-vaccinationists—and these are among the conclusions which have at length been announced: The period during which vaccination protects against small-pox varies greatly, but as a rule all persons should be vaccinated every ten years; two well-marked vesicles are necessary to insure successful protection; animal vaccine is preferable to special disease or increasing death rate can be traced to the practice of vaccination; the operation should not be performed during epidemics of scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, whooping-cough, typhus or erysipelas; infants should not be vaccinated until three months old; and the greatest care in cleaning and disinfecting instruments should be observed.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Preserving Wedding Mementoes.

At a recent New York wedding a tin box was provided in which were placed a sheet of paper containing the photographs of all present, a list of the gifts received, photographs of bride and groom, a piece of the wedding cake and the bride's dress, one of her gloves, some of the orange blossoms, and every thing else of interest; the box to be securely fastened, not to be opened for twenty-five years. The mother of the bride had a similar box prepared, and found the opening of it twenty-five years after an event of such interest that she advised her daughter to do the same.

A Very Old and Large Bible.

John Conrad, Presting, Ill., has in his possession a German Bible which was printed in the fifteenth century, being three hundred and sixty years old. He claims it to be the largest issue ever made. It is fourteen inches long, ten inches deep and six and one-half inches thick, and weighs from fourteen to sixteen pounds. It also has a register of the contents for two hundred years. Its binding is made of sable leather and lined with hard wood and bolted together. It is in a remarkably good state of preservation.

An Angel in One Respect.

Omaha Man—Well, like all the rest of us, you married an angel, or course! You'll be a P. M. E. P. O. C. in a year, one respect, but she is in another. "Found that out, eh?" "Yes; angels don't wear fifty-dollar bonnets. She does." "O, but she is an angel in one respect, you think?" "Yes; angels can't cook. Neither can she."

ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass. Last May I was laid up with acute rheumatism and confined to bed. I was told to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so and next day was well as ever.

ELIJAH CAPRON, Deputy Sheriff.

How to gain flesh—buy out a butcher-shop.—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

She Broke the Engagement because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had faded, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional derangement, she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex. And so their two young lives drifted apart. How could she have known that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness. It is the best of all medicines. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

One good drink of Jersey lightning will make a man feel like thunder.—*Life.*

It's Always the Way. "Didn't I tell you so?" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street. "It's always the way." "What's always the way?" inquired a mutual friend of the two men who happened along just then. "Why, just this," replied the first speaker, "I've seen Smith here, the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you ever heard of. He complained of a loss of appetite, of night-sweats, of low spirits and other unmistakable preliminary symptoms of consumption. I told him to get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery at once. He did so, and look at him now! He's as healthy as a horse, and he's looking better than I do. The 'Discovery' has snatched thousands from consumptive graves. I know it would cure Smith. It's always the way."

Deepens done in the flesh—these drawn up on parchment.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest ever placed in our paper and we think our readers will be well repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

A COQUETTE is like a war veteran—she goes through many engagements.—*Judge.*

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untidiness, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

A RUBBER generally makes his home-run after he reaches the plate.—*New Haven News.*

Throw the Powder Overboard. We were thinking of powdering a time of great danger. The lives of all on the vessel depended upon prompt action. Your life may be blessed and prolonged by the use of Dr. Harker's Iron Tonic for that blood trouble.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view" was not spoken of the dollar.—*Fuck.*

Don't Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey and Peppermint Cure is in your throat. Coughs and Croup in one minute.

A RUBBER seldom does his work alone. He generally has jummy with him.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1887.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 50 @ 5 50
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	10 00 @ 10 50
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	5 00 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	94 00 @ 94 50
CORN—No. 2.....	50 00 @ 50 50
OATS—Western Mixed.....	24 00 @ 24 50
PORK—Mess (new).....	16 75 @ 17 00
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling.....	10 00 @ 10 10
BEES—Good to Choice.....	4 00 @ 4 10
HOGS—Common to Select.....	5 00 @ 5 10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3 50 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Patents.....	4 10 @ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	94 00 @ 94 50
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	50 00 @ 50 50
RYE—No. 2.....	1 00 @ 1 10
TOBACCO—Leaf—Medium.....	12 00 @ 12 50
HAY—Choice Timothy.....	17 00 @ 17 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy.....	17 00 @ 17 50
EGGS—Fresh.....	17 00 @ 17 50
BACON—Clear Rib.....	8 00 @ 8 50
LARD—Prime Steam.....	5 00 @ 5 50
COCOA—Fine to Choice.....	25 00 @ 26 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	5 00 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Good to Choice.....	3 75 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	4 00 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	88 00 @ 88 50
CORN—No. 2.....	35 00 @ 35 50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	22 00 @ 22 50
PORK—New Mess.....	22 00 @ 22 50
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	70 00 @ 71 00
OATS—No. 2.....	28 00 @ 29 00
CORN—No. 2.....	35 00 @ 36 00
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grades.....	5 75 @ 5 90
OATS—Choice Western.....	17 00 @ 18 00
CORN—Choice.....	15 00 @ 16 00
PORK—New Mess.....	10 00 @ 10 50
BACON—Clear Rib.....	10 00 @ 10 50
COTTON—Middling.....	10 00 @ 10 50
LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....	92 00 @ 93 00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	42 00 @ 43 00
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	17 00 @ 18 00
PORK—Mess.....	16 00 @ 17 00
BACON—Clear Rib.....	8 00 @ 8 50
COTTON—Middling.....	10 00 @ 10 50

In the Spring

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the cold months, must be expelled or when the mild days come, and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is liable to become debilitated or some serious disease. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the many words of praise it has received, must be a source of encouragement to us to give this medicine a trial. We ask you to give this medicine a trial. We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier. For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bottle for our boy to take in the spring. He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it. B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Price, six for \$1. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

It is prepared solely for the relief of women, who are afflicted with all the ills that come from the impurities of the blood, and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is liable to become debilitated or some serious disease. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the many words of praise it has received, must be a source of encouragement to us to give this medicine a trial. We ask you to give this medicine a trial. We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier. For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bottle for our boy to take in the spring. He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it. B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

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Merrell's Female Tonic

It is prepared solely for the relief of women, who are afflicted with all the ills that come from the impurities of the blood, and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is liable to become debilitated or some serious disease. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the many words of praise it has received, must be a source of encouragement to us to give this medicine a trial. We ask you to give this medicine a trial. We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier. For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bottle for our boy to take in the spring. He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it. B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

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